cases in 2001. About 84% of malaria cases are due to p.falciparum in the State and nearly 2% of such cases develop complications including cerebral malaria or brain fever due to malaria.

For control of Malaria in the country, National AntI Malaria Programme (NAMP) has been in operation as a Category-ll Centrally sponsored Scheme. Central Govt, provide assistance to the State in the form of drugs, insecticides and larvicides. In addition, an Enhanced f^lalaria Control Project (EMCP) with World Bank support in predominantly tribal areas of 8 States is being implemented for control of malaria since 1997.100% central Assistance is also being provided to North Eastern States for malaria control since December, 1994.

Strategies adopted for control of Malaria include;—

Early case detection and prompt treatment
Selective vector control
Promotion of personal protection methods
Early detection and containment of epidemics
Information, education and Communication towards personal prevention and community participation
Institutional and Management Capacity Building, Trained Manpovi/er Development and efficient Management Information system (MIS).

Ratio betvirecn CGHS beneficiaries and doctors

527. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH 'SURYA': Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ratio between CGHS beneficiaries and doctors has been prescribed for CGHS dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the said ratio in the CGHS dispensary in East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi;

(d) whether it is also a fact that patients in this dispensary have to wait in queue for more than hour and LP drugs are given after 3-4 days; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to overcome these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Yes. Sir. As per the recommendations contained in the SIU report of November, 1999, on the Norms Study of CGHS (Allopathic) dispensaries, 75 patients are to be seen per doctor per day.

(c) The number of doctors posted in CGHS dispensary, Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi is 8 and the average attendance in the dispensary is 327. Therefor, adequate No. of doctors have been posted in the said dispensary.

(d) and (e) The bulk purchase of medicines for CGHS are made through the Medical Stores Organisation (MSO) of the Dte. GHS. In cases whether the MSO is not able to supply medicines or the Govt, specialist prescribes medicines outside the Govt, formulary.the CGHS procures the same based on the individual prescription of the beneficiaries from the authorized local chemists appointed by the CGHS . In the case of urgently needed drugs, authority slips are issued to the beneficiaries for immediate procurement through the authorised local chemist.

At present, the availability of medicines in CGHS dispensaries is not adequate, but inconvenience to the beneficjaries on this account is minimized by purchasing medicines from the authorised local chemists appointed by the CGHS. Steps are in hand to procure essential and frequently used medicines at the earliest.

Selling of Kidney

528. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report captioned, "Economic and Health Consequences of Selling a Kidney in India", which appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association, dated the 2nd October, 2002;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the news-item captioned, "Kerala IMA charge false", which appeared in the Hindu, dated the November 8, 2002; and